नागपुर और कलकत्ता के बीच माल गाड़ियों / यात्री गाड़ियों का पटरी से उतरना

660. **श्री लक्खीराम अग्रवाल:** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले छः महीनों में नागपुर और कलकत्ता के बीच कितनी बार माल गाड़ियां/यात्री गाड़ियां पटरी से उतरी, और

(ख) इन गाड़ियों के पटरी से उतरने के कारण जन-धन का कितना नुकसान हुआ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री अजय सिंह): (क) और (ख) 1.2.1990 से 31.7.1990 की अवधि के दौरान नागपुर-हावड़ा खंड पर एक यात्री गाड़ी सहित पटरी से उतरने की 14 घटनाएं हुयीं थीं। इन दुर्घटनाओं में किसी भी व्यक्ति की मृत्यु नहीं हुई। रेल सम्पत्ति का 15.65 लाख रुपये की क्षति होने का अनुमान, लगाया गया है।

Review of Sugar Policy

661. SHRI SURESH; PACHOURI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have reviewed the sugar policy more than thrice within the last two months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether the revision of the sugar policy has neither satisfied the growers nor the big sugar industries;

(d) if so, what are the main proposals to help sugar production in the country; and

(e) to what extent sugar production has achieved the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) to (c) Policy guidelines for licensing of new and expansion of existing sugar factories during the 8th Five Year Plan period have been announced by the Central Government through the Ministry of Industry's Press Note No. 104133)/86/ LP dated 23rd July, 1990. Though some comments are available, reactions of all section^ of cane growers and sugar industry regarding this policy are still awaited.

(d) The main features of these policy guidelines are given in the aforesaid Press Note, a copy of which is at Annexure. All these features have been incorporated with a veiw to maximise sugar production. *(See below)*

(e) As on 22nd July, 1990 sugar production of 108.46 lakh tonnes has been reported. Estimates of production during the remaining part of the season indicate that the total sugar production during the current season may exceed 109 lakh tonnes, as against 87.52 lakh tonnes achieved during the last sugar season 1988-89.

Annexure

Guidelines for licensing of new and expansion of existing sugar factories, during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

In supersession of the guidelines for licensing of sugar factories as contained in this Ministry's Press Note No. 1 (1987 series) dated 2nd January, 1987, Press Note No. 2 (1987 series) dated 9th February, 1987, Press Note No. 12 (1989 series) dated 11th May, 1989 and Press Note No. 27 (1989 series) dated 19th October, 1989, the following guidelines have been formulated for licensing of new and expansion of existing sugar factories:—

(i) New sugar factories will continue to be licensed ,or a miniumum economic capacity of 2500 Tonnes cane crush per day (TCD). There would not be any maximum limit on such capacity. No relaxation of minimum economic capacity for backward areas or in the areas under-developed from the point of view of sugarcane availability will be permitted.

(ii) Licences for new sugar factories will be issued subject to the condition that there is

no sugar mill within a radial distance of 15 Kms. The applicant does not have to produce any certificate/clearance regarding cane availability or potential for development of cane. (iii) All new licences will be issued with the stipulation that cane price will be payable on the basis of sucrose content of the sugar cane.

(iv) Other things being equal, preference in licensing will be given to proposals from the cooperative sector and the public sector, in that order, as compared to the private sector.

(v) While granting licences for new sugar factories, industrial licences In respect of downstream units for the use of molasses *i.e.* industrial alcohol etc. will be given readily.

(vi) Priority will be given to factories with capacity of less than 2500 TCD to expand to the aforesaid minimum economic capacity.

2. Applications for grant of industrial licences for the establishment of new sugar factories as well as expansion of existing units should be submitted directly to the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Department of Industrial Development in Form 'IL\ alongwith the prescribed fee of Rs. 2500.

3. The procedure and the guidelines as given above are drought to the notice of the entrepreneurs for their information and guidance.

F.No.10 (133)/86-LP New Delhi, the 23rd July, 1990.

Forwarded to Press Information Bureau for giving wide publicity to the contents of the above press note.

Sd/-

(JAYALAKSHMI JAYARAMAN)

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. Of India.

Principal Information Officer,

Press Information Bureau,

New Delhi.

Exploitation of Child Labour

662. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had failed to check child labour in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that small children of the age group of 5—12 years are being exploited by a number of factory owners in the country;

(c) if so, whether Government had not been able to frame the rules and regulations for checking the child labour effectively in the country; and

(d) if so, what are the steps being taken by Govenment in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) Government is aware that large number of children work in difficult circumstances in various employments, due to socio-economic compulsions. With a veiw to tackling this problem, Government has taken the following measures:-

(i) Various existing labour laws like the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 and the Shops and Commercial Establishments Acts of the States contain provisions prohibiting the employment of children. Stringent penalties have been laid down for infringement of the legal provisions pertaining *to* child labour.